BOMB HURLED AT KING AND QUEEN

Alfonso and Bride Unhurt, But Seventeen Persons Are Killed.

Tragedy After the Magnificent Wedding--Engine of Death Secreted in a Cluster of Roses.

The wedding of King Alfonso of Spain and Princess Ena of England nearly resulted in their death.

The magnificent church ceremonial was over, bells were ringing, guns booming and the crowds cheering the King and his bride, when a bomb was hurled into the gorgeous cortege.

The bomb exploded near the royal carriage. An officer of the King's escort and a number of soldiers were killed. One of the horses to the royal coach was blown to pieces.

The King and his bride suffered from shock, but were uninjured. As the fair young Queen was helped from the damaged carriage to another she trembled violently. The King bore up calmly. The Duke of Sotomayor was wounded.

The splendid pageant was turned into a scene of carnage and horror. The wildest excitement prevailed.

At first it was thought the assassin meant to kill the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, who was in the procession.

Just a year ago Wednesday a bomb was thrown at King Alfonso in Paris as, in company with President Loubet, he was driving from the opera house.

The wedding ceremony in the historic Church of San Jeronimo el Real was a magnificent spectacle.

The aggregate value of the wedding gifts is over $1,000,000, the crown and other jewels given the bride by the King being worth $500,000.

Under the marriage contract the new Queen receives $60,000 a year.

Madrid, (By Cable).—Alfonso and his bride had come from the altar and were receiving an ovation from their myriad of subjects such as even this proud capital had never seen before, when suddenly they were brought face to face with the peril of assassination in its deadliest form. Roses thrown from every side were falling in a soft cascade upon the royal chariot.

The young Queen, in unfeigned delight, was bowing right and left in acknowledgment of the deafening unending chorus of welcome and congratulation, and the King, ignoring the multitude, was feasting his eyes upon the face of his bride, when a bouquet of roses, flung from a balcony, fell with a rush, as though made of lead, in front of the royal coach and just behind the horses drawing it. There was a terrible crash and a little smoke rose in the air. The flowers concealed a bomb, whose work of destruction in an instant supplanted the mirth and rejoicing of a score of men and women, including officers and members of the nobility, by dead or mutilated. Had not an electric wire deflected the bomb the king and Queen would have been killed.

The following are the dead:

Captain Borros, commanding part of the King's escort.

Lieutenant Reyniert.

Lieutenant Prendegast.

Six soldiers.

The Marquise of Colosa.

Her daughter.

Don Antonio Calvo.

His niece, aged six years.

Jose Solis, 20 years of age.

Luis Fonseca.

The Duke of Sotomayo, who was riding on the right-hand side of the royal carriage, was wounded by a splinter. One of the royal grooms, leading a horse, was killed.

There was a moment of paralysis and horror following the explosion. All eyes turned instinctively toward the bridal couple and saw their pale faces gazing pitifully at the terrifying scene around them. The first man to regain his self-possession was the Duke of Cornachebias. He rushed forward, opened the door of the royal coach and fairly dragged the King and Queen to the ground. Others of the royal party instantly surrounded them, and they were led to another carriage. The young King speedily mastered his emotion and gave all his attention to his terrified and trembling bride.

The broken line of march was hurried, by taken up to the palace. Neither the King nor Queen was hurt. The bride made a brave effort to control her feelings, but the fearful transition from joy to horror was too much, for human nerves to endure, and presently she burst into tears. If the truth must be told, the King himself wept in sympathy. Meantime at the scene of the outrage the first panic was succeeded by great confusion. The crowd, when it realized what had happened, became infuriated and surged towards the spot, intent upon wreaking vengeance upon the supposed author of the crime.

The news of the attempted assassination spread throughout the city with great rapidity, turning the rejoicing of the people to awe. The telegraph offices were invaded by struggling masses, but a rigid censorship was instituted.

The explosion would probably not have occurred if the correge had followed its route originally planned; but returning it was determined to retrace part of Mayor street and give the people a further opportunity to observe the pageant. It was in front of 88 Mayor Street that the bomb was exploded. This is within half a block of the estate leading to the royal palace.

The bomb, which was concealed in a bouquet, was of polished steel, half a centimeter thick. It was thrown from a third-floor window. The house, according to some reports, belongs to the Queen Mother, having been bequeathed to her by a philanthropist, and being the only house she owns in Madrid. The house is opposite the Church of the Sacrament and the capital general's residence.

The royal procession had come to a temporary stop, with the royal carriage exactly opposite the house, when the bomb was thrown. The missile fell to the right of the royal carriage between the hindmost pair of horses and the front pair of wheels. The explosion killed two horses and a groom. The Duke of Sotomayor, who was riding on the right hand side of the carriage, was slightly wounded, and four of the soldiers who lined the route followed by the cortege were killed.

People away from the immediate vicinity were not aware of the tragedy that had been enacted and continued to acclaim their sovereign. Soon, however, there appeared the empty royal coach with its horses missing and the others plattered with blood, several of them bleeding from wounds. The grooms and drivers looked deathly pale in their spangled uniforms. Then came a boy shouting that a bomb had been thrown at the King. The answerance of the King and Queen in a coach brought out delirious ovations as the fact was recognized that the sovereigns had been saved.

Princess Ena

King Alfonso XIII

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The President has determined to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the retirement of Brigadier General Buchanan to appoint as a brigadier general and immediately retire Col. John McClellan, Artillery Corps, at present in command at Key West Barracks, Fla.

A resolution was introduced in the House requesting the delegates from the United States to the Pan-American Congress to discuss at the meeting the proposition to establish in the United States a Pan-American College of commerce.

Senator Stone, in addressing the Senate on the purchasing of supplies for the Panama Canal, made an attack on President Roosevelt, declaring the executive was controlled by the trusts.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads authorized a favorable report on a Senate resolution regarding the weighing of mails in what is known as the Western division.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has decided that Reed Smoot, of Utah, is not entitled to a seat in the Senate.

The Senate will expel Senator Burton if he does not resign by Tuesday.

IS DROWNED FROM EXCURSION STEAMER

Overloaded Vessel Capsized, and Eleven Bodies Recovered.

Riga (By Cable).—The excursion steamer Vima capsized off her pier here in consequence of overloading. Fifteen persons are believed to have perished. Eleven bodies were recovered from below the decks of the steamer when she was raised. The Vima had just started for Dubbeln, a neighboring watering place, when she heeled over and sank.

Fourteen Miners Killed.

Mexico (Special).—Reports have just reached here of an accident at Magdalena mine, near Texascalteme, State of Mexico, which has caused the death of 12 miners, among them being Erasmus Chevrere, manager of the mine. The men were suffocated by gas, which was blown into the lower workings from the boiler. Another accident at Esperanza mine, at El Rosal, is reported, in which two miners lost their lives. They were being drawn out of the mine in a cage when they were struck by falling timbers and killed.

In the meantime the scene of the tragedy presented a horrible spectacle, with dead men and horses lying about, literally torn to pieces. Intense excitement prevailed, the mob invading the streets while forces of the guards sought to maintain order and block the approaches to the streets. The bodies were wrapped up in blankets and removed on litters, while the wounded were carried to the pitals in ambulances. The pavement was literally covered with blood, and the upper stories of the buildings nearest were spattered with it.

The indignation of the people over the outrage was very great. Some French detectives were almost lynched merely because they had a foreign appearance.

After the outrage a visitors' book was opened at the palace. It was signed during the afternoon by the foreign princes, envoys, diplomats, ministers and officials of all ranks.

The Mayor of Madrid has posted an address to the people stigmatizing the attempt on the lives of the sovereigns as a foul outrage.

From 2 until 6 o'clock in the evening it was impossible for anyone to get near the house from whence the bomb was thrown. The house is next door to the Italian Embassy, and about a quarter of a mile from the royal palace.

Many arrests have been made, among them Manuel Duran, a Catalonian, who is believed to have been the principal conspirator. It is said that immediately on the explosion Duran was seized and hurried downstairs. As he entered the street men flung themselves upon him, shouting "Kill the assassin!" A mounted guard pressed around and took him away under strong escort.

It had been rumored that King Alfonso a few days ago received an anonymous warning of an intended outrage, but this has since been denied.

Frederick W. Whitridge, the American special envoy, called to President Roosevelt at 4 o'clock giving detail concerning the attempt on the life of King Alfonso and Queen Victoria. Later in the day Mr. Whitridge went to the royal palace, where he was assured that the King and Queen were reasonably tranquil considering the circumstances.

MORALES ENDS HIS OWN LIFE.

Anarchist Who Threw Bomb at King Alfonso —Kills Guard Who Stops Him.

Madrid (By Cable).—The capture and suicide Saturday night at Torrejon de Ardoz of Manuel Morales, the chief suspect in the bomb outrage against King Alfonso and Queen Victoria, ends another dramatic chapter in the incidents surrounding the royal wedding.

Morales was recognized in the little town of Torrejon de Ardoz, about midway between Madrid and Alcala. A guard sought to detain him, but Morales, drawing a revolver, shot the guard dead. He then turned to flee, but a number of the inhabitants of the town were upon him, and turning the revolver upon himself he sent a shot in the region of his heart, expiring a few minutes later.

Senor Cansta, proprietor of the hotel from the balcony of which Morales threw the bomb, viewed the body and completely identified it as that of his recent guest.

It was 8 o'clock Saturday evening when Morales, disguised in the garb of a workingman, arrived at the station in Torrejon de Ardos. He asked a child, who was in charge of the office, the time the next train would depart for Barcelona. He then sought food in a nearby shop. His Catalonian accent at first attracted attention to him. It was then noticed that his workman's suit was entirely new and did not correspond in texture to that usually worn by a person of his station in life, his manners and manners showing him to be a man of some distinction.

A private watchman from a neighboring estate chanced to be present, when he noticed the facial resemblance of Morales to the description given out of the man seen on the balcony from which the bomb was thrown, particularly the long, thin and deeply serious face and the closely cropped mustache. He then observed that a finger on the man's left hand, which the stranger was trying to conceal, was badly hurt, and also that there was a small, fresh scar on his forehead.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

A Philadelphia firm sold 10,000 shares of Reading.

San Francisco returned nearly $1,500,000 to New York Friday.

So far this year the Pennsylvania's coal and coke tonnage is 12 per cent greater than during the same period of 1905.

Wasserman is said to have formed a new pool in Reading and his buying is reported to be partly responsible for the big rise.

American exports of steel rails in the calendar year 1905 amounted to 295,023 gross tons, valued at $7,310,029, as compared with 414,845 tons, valued at $10,661,222, in 1904, and 30,656 tons, valued at $937,779, in 1903.

The passage of the free alcohol bill by the Senate having been fully discounted, there was no rise in Distillers Securities when the announcement came. On the contrary, there was a drop of one point.

President Cassatt's trip to Paris doubtless has something to do with the sale of the Pennsylvania's $50,000,000 of bonds in that city.

SUICIDE OF A CONGRESSMAN

Robert Adams, of Pennsylvania, Shoots Himself.

FINANCIAL RUN THE CAUSE.

Placed Revolver in His Mouth and Pulled Trigger While at Metropolitan Club at an Early Hour and Died in Hospital—Was Interested in Stock Market and His Finances Became Involved.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Representative "Bertie" Adams, of Philadelphia, clubman, one time minister to Brazil, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and one of the leading society men of Washington, committed suicide by shooting himself in his chambers at the Metropolitan Club. That the act was carefully premeditated became evident when as soon as Mr. Adams' death was announced in the House Speaker Cannon read a pathetic note, written by Mr. Adams, in which he frankly confessed that he was about to kill himself because of his financial ruin, and asking that none of the formalities usually shown deceased members of the House be observed in his case.

He died at the Emergency Hospital at 11:30 o'clock. Mr. Adams was discovered in a dying condition in his apartments at the Metropolitan Club shortly before 8 o'clock. He was sitting in a chair, a bullet wound in his mouth and a pistol lying near him which he had used in the rash attempt to kill himself.

He was found by Horace Clark, one of the negro bell men, whose habit it was each morning at that hour to carry hot water to the room. Upon opening the door Clark found Mr. Adams entirely nude, sitting upright in an arm chair.

He immediately summoned the attendes of the house and a physician was sent for. Mr. Adams then was unconscious, and the physician who was summoned pronounced the wound mortally fatal. Mr. Adams was soon afterward removed to the hospital in a patrol wagon, where the bullet and some fragments of bone were removed from his brain.

Dr. White operated to remove a bullet that had penetrated the roof of Mr. Adams' mouth and crushed the top of the skull in such a manner that the lead could be felt through the scalp. The operation afforded no relief.

Representative Sulzer, of New York, who has taken an active part on the floor of the House in the deliberations upon the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, said that Representative Adams came to him and asked that no inquiry should be placed in the way of getting the bill through on that day. "I have something very important to do," remarked Mr. Adams, "and want to get this bill through and get away."

"All I want is enough time to make a short speech on the General Slocum disaster," replied Sulzer.

"Well," responded Mr. Adams, "my matter is more important than the General Slocum disaster."

"Perhaps so," replied Mr. Sulzer, "as those people are now all dead."

"Well," concluded Mr. Adams, "there may be more of us dead before tomorrow morning."

A ghastly feature of his act was the fact that after pressing the muzzle Mr. Adams proceeded cut into the hall and to the bathroom, where he washed himself and then returned to his room. The walls and bathroom were spattered with blood. In his room an unsigned note was found addressed to Representative Smith, and bearing the following:

"Notify H. G. Clement, 1305 L Street, Telephone Main 1964, and also Francis P. Adams, 1827 Wallace Street. Left money for breakfast bill. You can divide the change in the street."

Mr. Adams purchased the pistol with which he shot himself in a Pennsylvania taverne store two weeks ago. He was seen by an acquaintance making the purchase.

Southern Railway Wins Suit.

Washington (Special).—The Supreme Court of the United States Monday, decided the case of the North Carolina Railroad Commission vs. the Southern Railway Company in favor of the Railroad Company. The case involved the right of a State to compel a railroad company to place its cars on tracks designated by the State authorities for the benefit of individual shippers. The railroad Company refused to obey an order of the commission, and was fined on a certain switch at Greensboro, N. C.

Killed in a Loop-the-Loop.

New Orleans, (Special).—As the result of a broken axle on the loop car the left track at Athletic Park, fell a distance of 25 feet and smashed up, killing Miss Ethel Hendrix, daughter of the State National Bank, of New Iberia, and seriously injuring H. M. Henshaw, a broker of Memphis, Tenn., and John J. Labarthea, a real estate dealer of Galveston.

Lincoln's Birthplace Cabin.

Louisville, Ky., (Special).—A detail of Kentucky militia, under command of Capt. Neville B. Bailey, left here for New York City to act as a guard for the Lincoln birthplace cabin, which will be brought to this city en route to the ceremonies of "Home-Coming Week." It is planned to exhibit the cabin at several principal cities between New York and Louisville, the start from the East being made June 5.

Chinese Minister Satisfied.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese minister, who has been in the South from San Francisco, called at the State Department and expressed to Secretary Root the Chinese government's deep appreciation of the kindness shown Chinese during the recent catastrophe there. The Minister said that as no time had his government the slightest opportunity to make of the treatment of Chinamen by those in charge of relief work.

Sucked Out Snake, Poison.

Franklin, Pa., (Special).—At Clintonville Bertha Collingwood, aged 14 years, was bime on the calf of her leg by a large copperhead snake. The occurrence was witnessed by Henry Corbett, an oil well pumper, who knew the bite would prove fatal unless attended to immediately. He bound the girl's leg above and below the wound and carried her into the pump station, which is equipped with a suction gas pump. Placing the wound over the end of the pipe, which admits the air, he held the girl there until all of the poison had been sucked out.

LATESTNEWS INSHORTORDER

DOMESTIC

Representatives of the Italian government are investigating complaints made by the immigrants in the United States alleging harsh treatment of 1,500 Italians who are brought from New York to work for the Carolina Construction Company in the building of railroad from spruce pines, via Marion, S. C.

The International Arbitration Conference in session at Mohonk, N. Y., adopted a platform which plans that The Hague conference be made a permanent and recognized congress of nations, with advisory powers.

The "stand-pat" coal mine operators who have been in session at Columbus, O., adjourned after delegating to a committee of 14 authority to take such action relative to the situation as it may deem advisable.

Daniel N. Lockwood, well-known lawyer and former member of Congress, died at Buffalo. He nominated Cleveland for mayor, then governor and also for president.

Joe Hudson and wife, aged 22 and 20 years, respectively, were found dead in bed in the house where they boarded in Walhalla, S. C.

Maggie Cline, the vaudeville singer, was badly injured in a collision between an automobile and a carriage at Red Bank, N. J.

Fire destroyed property valued at $80,000 at Jefferson, O.

The steamer Erwin was run into and sunk in the St. Clair River just above St. Clair Flats, Alexander Cowie, and five members of the crew were drowned.

Paul Morton was elected president of the Equitable, and former Judge Wilkinson Day was elected Vice Chairman. Other officials were elected and appointed.

Judge Lacombe has ruled that the books of alleged subsidiary companies of the Tobacco Trust are not subject before the Federal Grand Jury of New York.

The government ferry boat Ellis Island, bringing immigrants aboard, was in collision with a steamer in New York harbor.

The Lincoln party, of which Senator Hanna is a member, left Chicago in the car of Standard Oil, as their candidate for governor.

The three children of Mrs. Adelford Van Slette were found dead in a trunk at their home in Minneapolis.

William Wardlow and Jesse Keating, convicts at the Wyoming Penitentiary, died from drinking wood alcohol.

Police Commissioner Bingham, of New York, declares Rev. Dr. Parkhurst is a common scold.

John D. Rockefeller, sailed from New York on his first trip abroad.

Representative Sibley, of State John W. Foster, in addressing the International Arbitration Conference at Lake Mohonk, criticised Secretary Root's attitude on Monroe's knowledge of history in connection with the latter's alleged statement that peace societies have done nothing to maintain peace.

Reuben J. Taylor, superintendent of the Continental Fire Insurance Company, of New York, was arrested charged by his automobile backing over a child, embankment and falling on him.

Clarence C. Cary, formerly of Maryland, was stricken with paralysis while at sea on the Canadian Campania while returning from the funeral of his son in London.

Governor Hanly, of Indiana, in a speech at Logansport predicts an economic revolution unless grafting in politics and corporate life is eliminated.

Secretary of Interior Garfield, in addressing the Kentucky Wesleyan College, compared the Filipinos to a baby left on the doorstep.

The automobile of Dr. J. F. Atkins, of Cincinnati, was caught between two street cars, setting both cars afire and injuring passengers.

Armour & Co. erector D, in Chicago, containing a million bushels of grain was destroyed by fire.

Mrs. William McKinley placed flowers on the grave of the late President in Canton, O.

FOREIGN

The revolutionary operations in Guatemala are more effective than the government authorities will admit. The revolutionists are receiving quantities of arms and ammunition.

Gen. Vincente Gomez seeks to induce President Cipriano Castro to change cars at the government in Venezuela.

An Orthodox Russian priest has warned the Czar that he is in his government are living over a volcano.

The remains of Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian poet, were buried at Christiania.

The execution of eight revolutionists at Sevastopol, and another wholesale execution in the lower house of the Russian Parliament. A resolution was adopted instructing a committee to draft a bill providing for the abolition of the death penalty.

The assassins of William H. Stuart, the American vice consul at Odessa, have been arrested and confessed that they were bribed to commit the crime.

The British battleship Commonwealth on a grantite cone at Shutter Point, off Lundy Island, England. An oak hole was torn in her bottom and her position may become perilous.

King Alfonso received Mr. Whitridge, the American envoy, who presented a letter from President Roosevelt felicitating His Majesty on his marriage.

The French Cabinet decided to send a warship to Tangier, in order to obtain satisfaction for the recent assassination of a Frenchman in that vicinity.

Employes at the ribbon factories of Lods, Russia, joined the engineers and threatened them with death until they agreed to raise wages.

Beat Back the Zulus.

Durban, Natal (By Cable).—The rebel Zulus again attacked Colonel Lascher's force at Mome Gorge, but were beaten off with heavy loss by the steady fire of the troops. The British had three men killed and 12 wounded. In an important encircling operation of the command of Colonel Mackenzie go to pursue Chief Bambaata's followers were killed with a small number of cattle and many women and children fell into the hands of the British.

Rockefeller Will Aid Children.

New Orleans (Special)—Dr. Crawford Jackson, chairman of the Central Juvenile Protectory Committee of Louisiana, which has started a propaganda for the establishment of a model reformatory, facilities for the boys and girls of the State, announced at a meeting of interested persons in New Orleans that John D. Rockefeller had decided to give $1,000,000 toward the building of reformatories. The only condition, it is understood, which Mr. Rockefeller has stipulated is that the fund shall be applied in the South as well as in the North.

THE PRESIDENT ON SOUTHERN SOIL

Warmly and Sincerely Welcomed at Portsmouth.

AN IMPOSING PARADE AND REVIEW.

Profound Patriotism of the Old Warriors Who Gave Their Services and Followed the Stars and Bars—Pathetic Incidents—Monument Erected to the Memory of Departed Members.

Portsmouth, Va. (Special)—The President of the United States received at the hands of the citizens of the historic old city of Portsmouth Wednesday morning a real Virginia welcome, the warmth and sincerity of which must have been most gratifying to him.

Although he came to Portsmouth primarily as the guest of the Reir Admiral and Navy Union, from the time he landed from the palatial yacht Mayflower aboard which he came from Washington, until he again embarked aboard the yacht at the return journey, every citizen of Portsmouth and everyone of the thousands who came here from Norfolk and all the nearby and far away towns felt that he was their guest and everyone delighted to honor him.

Veterans of the Spanish-American War of the Civil War—those who wore the Union and those who fought for the South were here to welcome the Chief Executive.

His stay in Portsmouth was full of interest and of incidents which thrilled the patriotism of the participants of their day. They talked all the way from Sprague's still to Swansea. "I'll land the lead at 1 mile," the second bellowed. "I mean to Rob!" said Clara, eagerly. "The graduation and the scholarship and—"

"But the work here, the chores," began the latter, doubtfully.

"There's nights, mornings and Saturdays," interrupted Robert.

"And I'll help," said Clara.

That very afternoon the two started out to test the practicability of their plan